

# Friend of the Sea Standard

## **FOS - Wild – Non-Freezer Vessels Sustainable fishing Requirements**

REV	DATE	REASON	VALIDATION	APPROVAL
0	18/01/2013	First issue	OK	OK
1	01/07/2015	Content update	OK	OK
2	27/12/2015	Update Document Title	OK	OK

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# Introduction

Friend of the Sea is a non-governmental organisation established in 2008, whose aim is to safeguard the marine environment and its resources incentivising a sustainable market and implementing specific conservation projects.

Friend of the Sea certification program allows assessment of fisheries and aquaculture products according to sustainability criteria and requirements. The certification, granted by Independent Certification Bodies following an audit, ensures that a product complies with the sustainability requirements.

The Friend of the Sea fishing certification program complies with the **"GUIDELINES FOR THE ECOLABELLING OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MARINE CAPTURE FISHERIES (FAO)"**. All requirements refer to criteria which conform with the "Minimum substantive criteria" included in the following FAO Guidelines.

## **"Management systems"**

28. Requirement: *The fishery is conducted under a management system which is based upon good practice and that ensures the satisfaction of the requirements and criteria described in Paragraph 29. The management system and the fishery operate in compliance with the requirements of local, national and international law and regulations including the requirements of any regional fisheries management organization that manages the fisheries on the "stock under consideration".*

28.1 *For the "stock under consideration" there are documented management approaches with a well based expectation that management will be successful taking into account uncertainty and imprecision.*

28.2 *There are objectives, and as necessary, management measures to address pertinent aspects of the ecosystem effects of fishing as per paragraph 31.*

29. *The following criteria will apply to management systems for any fisheries, but it must be recognized that special consideration needs to be given to small-scale fisheries with respect to the availability of data and with respect to the fact that management systems can differ substantially for different types and scales of fisheries (e.g. small scale through to large scale commercial fisheries).*

29.1 *Adequate data and/or information are collected, maintained and assessed in accordance with applicable international standards and practices for evaluation of the current state and trends of the stocks<sup>4</sup> (see below: Methodological aspects). This can include relevant traditional, fisher or community knowledge, provided its validity can be objectively verified.*

29.2 *In determining suitable conservation and management measures, the best scientific evidence available is taken into account by the designated authority, as well as consideration of relevant traditional fisher or community knowledge, provided its validity can be objectively verified, in order to evaluate the current state of the "stock under consideration"<sup>5</sup> in relation to, where appropriate, stock specific target and limit reference points.*

29.2bis: *Taking due account of paragraph 32, for the "stock under consideration" the determination of suitable conservation and management measures should include or take account of:*

- *Total fishing mortality from all sources is considered in assessing the state of the "stock under consideration", including discards, unobserved mortality, incidental mortality, unreported catches and catches in other fisheries.*

- *Management targets are consistent with achieving maximum sustainable yield (MSY) (or a suitable proxy) on average, or a lesser fishing mortality if that is optimal in the circumstances of the fishery (e.g. multispecies fisheries) or to avoid severe adverse impacts on dependent predators.*

- *The management system should specify limits or directions in key performance indicators (see 30.2), consistent with avoiding recruitment overfishing or other impacts that are likely to be irreversible or very slowly reversible, and specify the actions to be taken if the limits are approached or the desired directions are not achieved.*

29.3 *Similarly, data and information, including relevant traditional, fisher or community knowledge, provided its validity can be objectively verified, are used to identify adverse impacts of the fishery on the ecosystem, and timely scientific advice is provided on the likelihood and magnitude of identified impacts (see paragraph 31).*

29.4 *The designated authorities adopt and effectively implement appropriate measures for the conservation and sustainable use of the "stock under consideration" based on the data, information and scientific advice referred to in the preceding bullets.<sup>7</sup> Short-term considerations should not compromise the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources.*

29.5 *An effective legal and administrative framework at the local, national or regional level, as appropriate, is established for the fishery<sup>8</sup> and compliance is ensured through effective mechanisms for monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement (see paragraph 6).*

29.6 *In accordance with the Code of Conduct Article 7.5, the precautionary approach is being implemented to protect the "stock under consideration" and to preserve the aquatic environment.*

*Inter alia* this will require that the absence of adequate scientific information should not be used as a reason for postponing or failing to take conservation and management measures. Further, relevant uncertainties are being taken into account through a suitable method of risk assessment. Appropriate reference points are determined and remedial actions to be taken if reference points are approached or exceeded are specified.

### **Stocks under consideration**

30. Requirement: The "stock under consideration" is not overfished, and is maintained at a level which promotes the objective of optimal utilization and maintains its availability for present and future generations taking into account that longer term changes in productivity can occur due to natural variability and/or impacts other than fishing. In the event that biomass drops well below such target levels, management measures (Code of Conduct Article 7.6) should allow for restoration within reasonable time frames of the stocks to such levels (see also paragraph 29.2.bis). The following criteria are applicable:

30.1 The "stock under consideration" is not overfished if it is above the associated limit reference point (or its proxy).

30.2 If fishing mortality (or its proxy) is above the associated limit reference point, actions should be taken to decrease the fishing mortality (or its proxy) below that limit reference point.

30.3 The structure and composition of the "stock under consideration" which contribute to its resilience are taken into account.

30.4 In the absence of specific information on the "stock under consideration", generic evidence based on similar stocks can be used for fisheries with low risk to that "stock under consideration". However, the greater the risk the more specific evidence is necessary to ascertain the sustainability of intensive fisheries.

### **Ecosystem considerations**

31. Requirement: Adverse impacts of the fishery on the ecosystem should be appropriately assessed and effectively addressed. Much greater scientific uncertainty is to be expected in assessing possible adverse ecosystem impacts of fisheries than in assessing the state of target stocks. This issue can be addressed by taking a "risk assessment/risk management approach". For the purpose of development of ecolabelling schemes, the most probable adverse impacts should be considered, taking into account available scientific information, and traditional, fisher or community knowledge provided that its validity can be objectively verified. Those impacts that are likely to have serious consequences should be addressed. This may take the form of an immediate management response or further analysis of the identified risk. In this context, full recognition should be given to the special circumstances and requirements in developing countries and countries in transition, including financial and technical assistance, technology transfer, and training and scientific cooperation. The following criteria are to be interpreted in the context of avoiding high risk of severe adverse impacts:

31.1 Non target catches, including discards, of stocks other than the "stock under consideration" are monitored and should not threaten these non-target stocks with serious risk of extinction; if serious risks of extinction arise, effective remedial action should be taken.

31.2 The role of the "stock under consideration" in the foodweb is considered, and if it is a key prey species in the ecosystem, management measures are in place to avoid severe adverse impacts on dependent predators.

31.3 There is knowledge of the essential habitats for the "stock under consideration" and potential fishery impacts on them. Impacts on essential habitats and on habitats that are highly vulnerable to damage by the fishing gear involved are avoided, minimized or mitigated (Code of Conduct 7.2.2). In assessing fishery impacts, the full spatial range of the relevant habitat should be considered, not just that part of the spatial range that is potentially affected by fishing.

31.4 In the absence of specific information on the ecosystem impacts of fishing for the unit of certification, generic evidence based on similar fishery situations can be used for fisheries with low risk of severe adverse impact. However, the greater the risk the more specific evidence is necessary to ascertain the adequacy of mitigation measures.

### **Methodological aspects**

*Assessing current state and trends in target stocks*

32. There are many ways in which state and trends in stocks may be evaluated, that fall short of the highly quantitative and data-demanding approaches to stock assessment that are often used for large scale fisheries in developed countries. Use of less elaborate methods for stock assessment should not preclude fisheries from possible certification for ecolabelling. However it should be noted that, to the extent that the application of such methods results in greater uncertainty about the state of the "stock under consideration", more precautionary approaches to managing fisheries on such resources will be required which may necessitate lower levels of utilization of the resource. There is a variety of management measures commonly used in small scale or low value fisheries that nonetheless can achieve quite adequate levels of protection for stocks in the face of uncertainty about the state of the resource. A past record of good management performance could be considered as supporting evidence of the adequacy of the management measures and the management system."

## **Friend of the Sea criteria and their compliance with Minimum Substantive Criteria (FAO)**

For each of the following criteria whose compliance is verified in the course of the audit, the respective FAO Minimum Substantive Criterion observed is mentioned in brackets.

1. Status of stock (30)
2. Ecosystem Impact (31)
3. Selectivity (31)
4. Legal Compliance (28)
5. Management (28, 29)
6. Waste management
7. Energy Management
8. Social Accountability

Each one of these criteria contains essential or important requirements or recommendations.

Essential Requirements. 100% conformity to Essential Requirements is mandatory in order for the Certification Body to certify the Organisation's product. Any lack of compliance with these requirements will generate a Major Non-Conformity and the Organisation has to undertake effective Corrective Actions, to be implemented within three months from the issuing of the Non-Conformity. The Organisation shall provide satisfactory evidence to the Certification Body of correction of all major non-conformities. Six months are allowed exclusively for correction of requirements 2.1 and 2.2, in consideration of their more complex nature.

Important Requirements. 100% conformity to Important Requirements is mandatory in order for the Certification Body to certify the Organisation's product. Any lack of compliance with these requirements is to be considered as a Minor Non-Conformity and the Organisation has to propose effective Corrective Actions (declaration of intents and implementation plan), to be submitted to the Certification Body within three weeks from the issuing of the Non Conformity. This proposal must also include a timetable concerning the implementation of each correction measure. Each proposed Corrective Action must be fully implemented within the following twelve months.

Recommendations. Compliance with Recommendations is not mandatory for the product to be certified. However compliance with Recommendation will be verified during the audit and any deficiency ( k day du ) will be included in the Audit Report as a Recommendation. The Organisation shall inform the Certification Body, during the following audit, regarding any corrective measures implemented.

Requirements which are not applicable to the audited Organisation will be marked with "N.A."

## Description of the Organisation

This document shall only be filled out by personnel of the Certification Body in charge of the audit. It must be filled out in English.

**a) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED:**

Unimer Mehdia

**b) NAME OF THE ORGANISATION REQUESTING THE AUDIT:**

Unimer Mehdia

**c) IS THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED PART OF A GROUP? IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY THE NAME OF THE GROUP:**

Yes, Groupe Unimer-LMV

**d) ADDRESS OF THE ORGANISATION TO BE AUDITED:**

Unimer Mehdia, Port de Mehdia. Kenitra - Maroc

**e) NAME AND CONTACTS OF THE PERSON WITHIN THE ORGANISATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AUDIT AND CONTACTS WITH THE AUDITOR:**

Naima Britel,  
naima.britel@groupeilmv.com

**f) FLEET TO BE AUDITED:**

Annex A

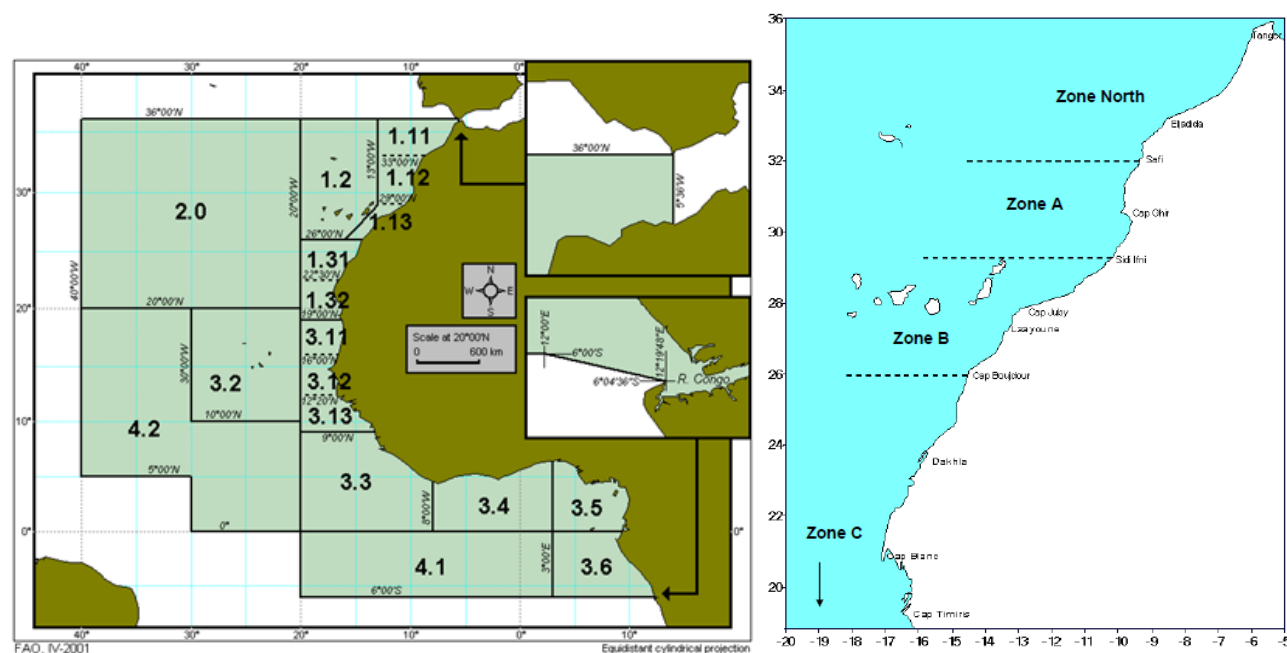
<i>Name of the fishing vessel</i>	<i>Registration number</i>	<i>Vessel's flag</i>	<i>Fishing method</i>	<i>Capacity (MT)</i>	<i>Unloading harbor</i>	<i>Ship owner if different from a)</i>

**g) VESSELS AUDITED ON SITE:** (the auditor must list the vessels which have actually been audited on site as sample representing the fleet)

Name of the fishing vessel	Registration number	Unloading harbor
AFRAOU III	2-177	MEHDIA
BENI SAID	5-214	MEHDIA
ABDELHADI	5-154	MEHDIA
LALA NISRINE	11-219	MEHDIA
BEN LAHCEN 2	5-206	MEHDIA

**h) FISHING ZONE** (Coordinates and/or FAO area and/or subarea and/or ICES area and/or EEZ. If available please include also a map)

FAO Fishing Area: 34



**i) COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAME OF THE SPECIES TO BE AUDITED**

Common Name	Scientific Name
European Anchovy	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>

**j) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:**

1300 - 1500 workers, according to the season.

**k) ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS AND AWARDS**

MSC – MARINE STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL  
IFS, BRC  
HALAL, KOSHER

**l) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

- ☒ **The Friend of the Sea project was introduced** *(If not the Auditor must provide a short description)*
- ☒ **The Organisation and the shipowners were informed of the opportunity, in case of approval, of using the Friend of the Sea logo on the certified products**
- ☒ **The Organisation has a document qualifying and confirming the roles of the staff carrying out the audit**
- ☒ **The duration of the Audit was agreed**
- ☒ **The information included in the Preliminary Information Form has been confirmed:** (in case of changes to the PIF, an updated version has to be promptly provided)



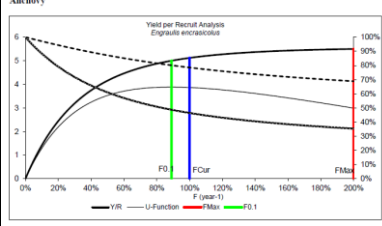
<b>CERTIFICATION BODY:</b>  RINA Services Spa	<b>AUDIT TEAM:</b>  Emma Tomaselli	<b>AUDIT START AND END DATE:</b> 20-21/01/2016
<b>SIGNATURE OF AUDITOR:</b>	<b>NAME OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE FROM THE ORGANISATION AND ACCOMPANYING THE AUDITOR DURING THE AUDIT:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. EL OUADAA MOHAMMED: Delegation des peches maritime de Kenitra</li> <li>• Mme. AIT AKKI SOUAD: Chargé du service des Industries de la Peche</li> <li>• Mr. SAOUD AZIZ : Office National des peches</li> <li>• Mr. OUHIRA: Commissaire du port</li> <li>• Mr. SAMAD: Agence Nationale du port</li> </ul>	<b>AUDIT CODE:</b>  Contract no.: 2015/QHE/35  File No.: 15 DG 44 DF

## NOTES TO THE AUDITOR

- 1) The auditor must fill out all fields in the checklist.
- 2) Checklist compilation guidelines are highlighted in the blue boxes.
- 3) The Auditor must provide explanation when requirements are not applicable.
- 4) The Auditor must write YES when the Organisation complies with a requirement and NO when it does not.
- 5) The Auditor must comment and explain the positive or negative answers. YES, NO, N.A. are not enough
- 6) Each relevant document must be added to the final Audit Report in a separate and numbered attachment
- 7) Photographic explanations added to the checklist or attached are appreciated

### **1 – STOCK STATUS**


No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
1.1	Up-to-date data and/or information on the stock status is available from one of the following: FAO, Regional Fisheries Management Organisation, Marine Research National Authority, University, other independent research institute. This data concludes that the stock is NOT:				<p>The review of the status of stocks is principally based on the results of assessments of the state of the major fisheries resources undertaken by the working groups of the CECAF (Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic).</p> <p>Other important information can be found at this link:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.inrh.ma/petits-pelagiques/campagne-devaluation-des-stocks">http://www.inrh.ma/petits-pelagiques/campagne-devaluation-des-stocks</a></li> <li><a href="ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/DOCUMENT/fcp/fr/FI_CP_MA.pdf">ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/DOCUMENT/fcp/fr/FI_CP_MA.pdf</a></li> <li>Website of Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche Maritime</li> <li><a href="http://firms.fao.org/firms/resouce/10094/en">http://firms.fao.org/firms/resouce/10094/en</a></li> <li><a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/facp/MAR/fr">http://www.fao.org/fishery/facp/MAR/fr</a></li> </ul>
1.1.1	Data deficient	Essential		Y	The stock assessment of small pelagic fish is evaluated each year from the "Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche Maritime" and by the CECAF (Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic).

1.1.2	Over-exploited ( $F > F_{msy}$ )	Essential	$F < F_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments	Y	<p>The stock assessment is monitored by the CECAF (Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic). The last Report (Annex A) CECAF/SSCVII/2015/2 of the FISHERY COMMITTEE FOR THE EASTERN CENTRAL ATLANTIC shows the main outcomes of the FAO Working Group on the Assessment of Small Pelagic Fish off Northwest Africa 2012-2015. The report focuses on the results of the assessment from the last report (2015) and shows that anchovy (<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>) is considered overexploited. The Working Group Reports are provided as reference documents on the meeting website: <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/nems/40755/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/nems/40755/en</a></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Species</th> <th>Yield (kg/ha)</th> <th>F (year-1)</th> <th>U-Function</th> <th>F0.1</th> <th>F0</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Anchovy <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i></td> <td>19 (94)***</td> <td>NA</td> <td>112% (LCA-Y/R)</td> <td>Over exploited</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Nevertheless the fishery shows a very careful management which varies the catching quantities per year in relation to the variations of the stock availability. Infact, the amount of anchovies is particularly influenced by environmental factors and it's extremely important that the stock is regularly controlled and managed according with the stock variations.</p> <p>We can remark that in 2012 the stock was evaluated not overexploited. in 2015 the catching amount has been reduced to a 15% with respect to 2012 in consequence of the conditions of the stock and of the Fishing Management Plan.</p>	Species	Yield (kg/ha)	F (year-1)	U-Function	F0.1	F0	Anchovy <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	19 (94)***	NA	112% (LCA-Y/R)	Over exploited	
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Anchovy <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	19 (94)***	NA	112% (LCA-Y/R)	Over exploited													
1.1.3	Over-Fished ( $B < B_{msy}$ )	Essential	$B > B_{msy}$ within probability range of available stock assessments	Y	<p>From the last Report CECAF/SSCVII/2015/2 the availability of this species is highly dependent on environmental factors and is fished opportunistically, thus the catches varies considerably from one year to another. Assessment was carried out on information from Zone North +A+B. The Working Group recommends that current effort should be reduced and on the long term be adjusted according to the natural fluctuations in this stock.</p> <p>Since 4 year, the quotas have been reduced to 15% to reduce the risk overexploitation.</p>												
<p><b>The Auditor must take into consideration only the most up-to-date official studies on the stock status. These studies can be provided by the company to be audited, by Friend of the Sea, by other interested parties and by the auditor. Most updated stock assessments for tuna resources are carried out by the tuna RFMOs (IOTC, IATTC, CIAT, WCPFC). The Auditor must provide evidence on the conclusion regarding the status of the stock including clear reference to documents and websites.</b></p>																	

1.2	Requirement 1.1 and sub do not apply to Fisheries or fleets which comply with all other requirements and which are not responsible for stock over-exploitation and do not catch more than 10% in weight of total fish in the stock under consideration.	Essential	Weight of catches by fishery with same fishing method as the one under audit, same capacity and targeting same stock is not over 10% of total catches from the same stock.	NA	
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**The Auditor must fill-in these fields ONLY in case of negative answer to the 1.1 requirement**

## **2 – ECOSYSTEM IMPACT**

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments																																																																														
2.1	The fishery or fleet complies with Marine Protected Areas regulation.		Verify compliance also by use of VMS and plotters tracking and World database www.mpaglobal.net	Y	<p>Fishing licenses specify the protected marine areas. The road of the vessels is registered and it can be controlled by the JPS and the JPS plotter present on all the boats. The website <a href="http://www.mpaglobal.org">www.mpaglobal.org</a> show the map and the list of marine protected areas of Moroc.</p>  <table><tr><th colspan="5">MPA's for the country Morocco</th><th>more records</th></tr><tr><th>MPA Site Name</th><th>Designation *International</th><th>Designation Status</th><th>Date Designated</th><th>Total Area (km²)</th><th></th></tr><tr><td>Al Hoceima</td><td>National Park</td><td>Designated</td><td>2004</td><td>433.8</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Bahiyas</td><td>Biological Reserve</td><td>Designated</td><td>1986</td><td>430.0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Bahiyas</td><td>Marine Reserve</td><td>Designated</td><td>1986</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Ile de Skhirate</td><td>Permanent Hunting Reserve</td><td>Designated</td><td>1962</td><td>0.000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Ile d'Escaouira (Ile de Mogador)</td><td>Reserve</td><td>Designated</td><td>1979</td><td>0.100</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Khoefes/Puerto Cassado</td><td>Biological Reserve</td><td>Designated</td><td>1962</td><td>65.00</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Merja Zerga</td><td>Biological Reserve</td><td>Designated</td><td>1979</td><td>70.00</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Oualidia lagoon</td><td>Hunting Reserve</td><td>Designated</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Sidi Boughaba</td><td>Biological Reserve</td><td>Designated</td><td>1951</td><td>6.500</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Sidi Boughaba</td><td>Permanent Hunting Reserve</td><td>Designated</td><td>1946</td><td>56.00</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Sousse-Massa</td><td>National Park</td><td>Designated</td><td>1991</td><td>338.0</td><td></td></tr></table>	MPA's for the country Morocco					more records	MPA Site Name	Designation *International	Designation Status	Date Designated	Total Area (km²)		Al Hoceima	National Park	Designated	2004	433.8		Bahiyas	Biological Reserve	Designated	1986	430.0		Bahiyas	Marine Reserve	Designated	1986			Ile de Skhirate	Permanent Hunting Reserve	Designated	1962	0.000		Ile d'Escaouira (Ile de Mogador)	Reserve	Designated	1979	0.100		Khoefes/Puerto Cassado	Biological Reserve	Designated	1962	65.00		Merja Zerga	Biological Reserve	Designated	1979	70.00		Oualidia lagoon	Hunting Reserve	Designated				Sidi Boughaba	Biological Reserve	Designated	1951	6.500		Sidi Boughaba	Permanent Hunting Reserve	Designated	1946	56.00		Sousse-Massa	National Park	Designated	1991	338.0	
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**The Auditor, through random sampling, using the Satellite Control System on the vessels or valid alternative evidence, must verify that the fishing activity is not carried out in infringement of Marine Protected Areas (MPA). Alternatively an official declaration from local Control Authorities must be produced. The Auditor must provide a list of Protected Marine Areas in the area (refer to [www.mpaglobal.org](http://www.mpaglobal.org)).**

2.2	The fishery or fleet must use fishing gears that do not affect the seabed unless proven that such impact is negligible.		The seabed and benthic marine wildlife must revert to their original conditions within a maximum of 30 days from the impact of the fishing gear on the seabed.	Y	<p>The fleet use pelagic gears (purse seine) that doesn't impact the seabed.</p> <p>As this technique is employed close to the surface it does come into contact with the ocean floor and therefore does not cause any damage to bottom dwelling (benthic) organisms and habitats.</p> <p>For further information of no impact of this type of gear:  <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/geartype/249/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/geartype/249/en</a></p>
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**The Auditor must collect conformity evidence.**

2.3	<p>The ecosystem impact of the fishery or fleet is taken into consideration by the RFMOs.</p> <p>(Cfr. Art. 31.2 of FAO guidelines 2009)</p>	Recommendation	The RFMO must carry out studies which consider the impact of the fleet or fishery on the ecosystem and it must take this into account when producing management advices.	Y	<p>The RFMO site includes a specific section for the Maroc country, connected to the FAO website, where studies, statistics and datas on the Maroc Fishery impact are available.</p> <p>Profil des pêches et de l'aquaculture disponible sur:  <a href="ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/DOCUMENT/fcp/fr/FI_CP_MA.pdf">ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/DOCUMENT/fcp/fr/FI_CP_MA.pdf</a></p>
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**The Auditor must provide evidence referring to all available studies.**

### **3- SELECTIVITY**

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
3.1	<p>Accidental catches must not include species listed in the IUCN red list of endangered species as Vulnerable or higher risk.</p> <p>The IUCN assessment must have been carried out no more than 10 years before and it must have not been outdated by a more recent stock assessment for the given species / stock.</p>	Important	<p>Bycatch studies must have been carried out by the relevant bodies (FAO or RFMOs or National Authorities or Universities) and they must provide information regarding level of bycatch and bycaught species</p> <p>These studies must not indicate the presence of species vulnerable or worse among the regularly (over 0.25% of total weight) species according to <a href="http://www.redlist.org">www.redlist.org</a>.</p>	Y	<p>Bycatch studies carried out from CEEAF and FAO shows that bycatch is limited due to the specific nets being targeted at schools of specific species of fish.</p> <p>In fact no accidental catching is recorded in the small fleet because pelagic trawls is very selective.</p> <p>Besides, the collected information on ports confirms that they never catch dolphins.</p> <p>From the website FAO:  <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/psm/MAR_8/fr">http://www.fao.org/fishery/psm/MAR_8/fr</a>:  <i>"Art.6 Le capitaine ou le patron du navire bénéficiaire d'une licence de pêche des petits pélagiques doit tenir un journal de pêche attaché au navire, sur lequel il doit indiquer, les dates et les quantités des espèces pêchées y compris les espèces accessoires..."</i></p>
<b>The Auditor must obtain a list of the species that are generally caught accidentally. Such list must be provided by the audited organisation with the available studies. The information included in the list must be compared with the accidental catches actually occurred on site at the time of unloading. The list must also be compared with the database of the IUCN red list <a href="http://www.redlist.org">www.redlist.org</a>. The Auditor must provide a final document that shows if any of the accidentally caught species is included in the IUCN list.</b>					
3.2	The level of discard (in weight) must not be over 8% of total catch.		Discards are bycaught species which are not used for human consumption not for fish meal or fishoil production.	Y	<p>The estimating discard is about 5% since the technical fishing is very selective.</p> <p>From the website FAO:  <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/psm/MAR_8/fr">http://www.fao.org/fishery/psm/MAR_8/fr</a>:  <i>"Art.7 Dès son arrive au port, le capitaine ou le patron du navire doit déclarer au délégué des pêches maritimes ou à la personne habilitée par lui à cet effet, les quantités d'espèces débarquées.</i>  <i>Il est immédiatement remis à ce capitaine ou patron, un document attestant ce débarquement avec mention:</i>  <i>-de la date du débarquement;</i>  <i>-des éléments permettant l'identification du navire, de son capitaine ou patron et de la licence de pêche correspondante;</i>  <i>-des quantités et des espèces de petits pélagiques et captures accessoires débarquées."</i></p>
3.3.1	<p>THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA).</p> <p>FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices)</p> <p>The fleet or fishery must provide a census of number of FADs deployed in the previous 12 months per vessel and its must report on a yearly basis to Friend of the Sea regarding FADs deployment per vessel.</p>	Important	Auditor must collect the data provided by the Fleet or fishery and attach it to the Audit Report	NA	NA

3.3.2	THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA).  FADs (Fish Aggregating Devices)  The fleet must use non entangling FADs only, to avoid entanglement of sharks and turtles.	Important	Audit must collect evidence including pictures of FADs, purchase invoices with technical specifications to prove compliance.	NA	NA
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## **4 - LEGAL CONFORMITY**

N°	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
4.1	All fishing vessels must be officially registered.	Essential	Vessel registration and fishing license inspection.	Y	Each fishing vessel is officially registered. They have their own navigation 's permit and fishing license renewed every year.  See Annex 1

**The Auditor must request a list of all the fishing boats and the respective registration number. The Auditor must collect on site all the documents concerning the registration of at least 10% of the audited boats (copies of photos of the documents)**

4.2	The fleet does not include boats with a flag of convenience.	Essential	The auditor must verify that the boat is not registered to another Nation identified as Flag of Convenience ( <a href="http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm">http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm</a> ).	Y	The following 34 countries have been declared FOCs by the ITF's Fair Practices Committee (a joint committee of ITF seafarers' and dockers' unions), which runs the ITF campaign against FOCs: Antigua and Barbuda Bahamas Barbados Belize Bermuda (UK) Bolivia Burma Cambodia Cayman Islands Comoros Cyprus Equatorial Guinea Faroe Islands (FAS) French International Ship Register (FIS) German International Ship Register (GIS) Georgia Gibraltar (UK) Honduras Jamaica Lebanon Liberia Malta Marshall Islands (USA) Mauritius Moldova Mongolia Netherlands Antilles North Korea Panama Sao Tome and Principe St Vincent Sri Lanka Tonga Vanuatu  Related to this list, the fleet does not include any flag of convenience.
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**The Auditor must verify according to the website <http://www.itfseafarers.org/foc-registries.cfm>.**

4.3	The fleet does not include IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing vessels.	Essential	The boat cannot be included in the list <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF</a>	Y	The COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1234/2012 of 19 December 2012 amending Regulation (EU) No 468/2010 establishing the EU list of vessels engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing has been examined and in the specific the Annex "Vessels listed in accordance with Article 30 of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008"
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**The Auditor must verify according to the list on the website <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:350:0038:0043:EN:PDF>**

4.4	THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO BE COMPLIED WITH ONLY BY TUNA FLEETS/FISHERIES. FOR ALL OTHER FLEETS/FISHERIES, IT IS NOT APPLICABLE (NA). The fleet must be "Dolphin Safe" approved by the Earth Island Institute.	Essential	The organisation must be included in the Dolphin-Safe list of the Earth Island Institute: www.dolphinsa fetuna.org	NA	NA
<b>The Auditor must verify the conformity on the list <a href="http://www.dolphinsa.netuna.org">www.dolphinsa.netuna.org</a> or else the company must sign the EII DS Policy and a copy must be included in the audit report</b>					
4.5	The fishing company complies with national and international regulations.  Compliance with the following regulations in particular has to be confirmed and verified:	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	The fleet is operating under Moroccan fishing law in coastal fishing. The stock management of small pelagic fish is evaluated each year from the "Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche Maritime". <i>Décret n° 2-07-230 du 5 Kaada 1429 (4 Novembre 2008) fixant les conditions et les modalités de la pêche des petits pélagiques dans la ZEE ;</i> • <i>Arrêté n° 3279 du 16 Décembre 2010 fixant les conditions d'accès à la pêche des petits pélagiques en Atlantique sud amendé par l'arrêté n° 1175-13 du 8 avril 2013 ;</i> • <i>Arrêté du Ministre de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche Maritime n° 2719-11 du 27 Septembre 2011 interdisant la pêche de la sardine, de l'anchois, du maquereau, du poisson sabre ainsi que celle des sardinelles et des chinchards pour une durée de cinq ans au large des côtes comprises entre les parallèles 25° et 24°, sur une distance de 15 milles marins ;</i> • <i>Arrêté du Ministre de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche Maritime n° 2010-10 du 26 Juillet 2010 modifiant et complétant l'arrêté n° 1154-88 du 3 Octobre 1988 fixant la taille marchande minimale des espèces pêchées dans les eaux maritimes marocaines.</i>
4.5.1	TAC (Total catching allowed)	Essential	Countries's fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	The stock management of small pelagic fish is evaluated each year from the "Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche Maritime". <i>Le plan d'aménagement, lancé en février 2010, a instauré, dans une première phase, des mesures de gestion dans la pêche Atlantique sud qui réglementent notamment les zones de pêche autorisées, les espèces autorisées et accessoires, les modalités d'exploitation par les différents types de flottes et les documents de suivi et de contrôle des captures.</i>  See also ppt presentation (ANNEX B) and the link: <a href="ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/DOCUMENT/fcp/fr/FI_CP_MA.pdf">ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/DOCUMENT/fcp/fr/FI_CP_MA.pdf</a>  Each fishing vessels may fish max 20 tons for day, according to an average of 10 tons for day. Controls are performed by the ONP (Organization National de la Pêche) that recorded, using a tablet, the landed fished quantities based on an estimate of the number of boxes. The value is loaded directly on the central system. Based on this registration the chain of custody of the purchases is carried out. The accurate estimate is made when fish is sold and, if necessary, the first registered values are adjusted.
4.5.2	Use of a logbook	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org">http://www.fao.org</a>	Y	The logbook is replaced by the registration of ONP (see 4.5.1).Annex 2 (Bon de Pesé)

			o.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en. The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.		
4.5.3	Mesh size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	See ppt presentation pag 8 (ANNEX B).  Pelagic trawl: the greatest mesh may not be lower to 40mm.  The nets have a mesh size of 60mm.
4.5.4	Net size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	See ppt presentation pag 8 (ANNEX B).  High: 1000m Length 140m mt 70 x mt 1200 (BATEAU AFRAU)
4.5.5	Minimum size	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	See ppt presentation pag 8 (ANNEX B). Commercial size: the decree no 373-01 (2001) regulated the commercial sizes. Although the limitations of catches referred by the TAC, the capture of anchovy is subject to a fixed minimum size for the marketing: 12 cm. BATEAU AFRAU: "MOULE" ANCHOIS – MAX 70 PCS/KG
4.5.6	Distance from the shore	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	y	For the fishing activity, the stated distance from the shore is 1 mile, applicable all the year.  For areas included between (4 54 Est- 4 42 W) and (4.30 W - 4 21W) from 1/12 until 31/1 et from 1/6 until 31/8 the fishing activity shall be performed beyond the 6 miles. (These values are recorded on the fishing licence)
4.5.7	Measures for the reduction of accidental catches	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	In addition to the high selectivity of the fishing gear, the fleet uses on each boat the ecosonar to identify the schools.
4.5.8	No fishing in protected habitats	Essential	Countries' fisheries laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en</a> . The Auditor must specify applicable indicators.	Y	The protected areas are specified on the fishing license.  The boat keeps outside them thanks to the GPS and GPS plotter. See also: <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/psm/MAR_8/fr">http://www.fao.org/fishery/psm/MAR_8/fr</a>
4.5.9	Use of forbidden gears, chemical substances and explosives	Essential	Countries' laws are available on the website FAO <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countr">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countr</a>	Y	The inspection on the vessels hasn't shown the use of forbidden gears, systems or prohibited substances on board. The harbour office makes careful controls.



			yprofiles/search/en. The Auditor must specify applicable indicators		
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**The Auditor must verify, according to national and international regulations, that the aforementioned legal requirements are met and provide an exhaustive report with reference to the law. Where possible, the Auditor shall provide documents and photographs. A detailed description of the fishing regulation concerning each Country is available on FAO's website <http://www.fao.org/fishery/countryprofiles/search/en>**

## **5 – MANAGEMENT**

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
5.1	The fishing company has a legal and administrative structure, locally, nationally or regionally, as appropriate (Code of conduct for responsible fishing, article 7.7.1).	Essential	Procedure and organisational chart.	Y	The organization has implemented and updated the Quality Policy: Politique qualite' et engagement de la direction rev 04/01/2016: "Engagement pour le respect de la legislation en force et des referential de la peche durable (FOS, MSC)"  Annex 2 e Annex 3
<b>The Auditor must verify and describe briefly the legal and administrative structure in force.</b>					
5.2	According to the Code of conduct (art 7.5) a precautionary approach is undertaken to protect the target stock and safeguard the marine environment.	Important	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The organization has implemented and updated the Quality Policy: Politique qualite' et engagement de la direction rev 04/01/2016: "Engagement pour le respect de la legislation en force et des referential de la peche durable (FOS, MSC)"  Annex 3
<b>The Auditor must verify if the Country the flag of the fishing company refers to has ratified the FAO Code of conduct. Otherwise the Organisation must include a precautionary approach in their procedures.</b>					
5.3	The compliance with points 5.1 and 5.2 is achieved through monitoring, surveillance, control and application. (Code of conduct for responsible fishing, article 7.7.1)	Essential	Procedure and evidence of monitoring and control.	Y	For the FoS production, the organization buys Moroccan FoS certified fish coming from the FAO zone 34.
<b>The Auditor must describe briefly the monitoring, surveillance, control, and application methods.</b>					
5.4	The fleet or fishery must record bycatches per each fishing trip	Essential	Procedure and evidence of recording during at least one fishing trip.	Y	1) The catch of species with commercial value is irrelevant 2) Catch of endangered species - there are no catches of dolphins and turtles as they aren't hoisted on board thanks to the type of instrument and the training of personnel on board
5.5	The fleet or fishery must record discards.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity	Y	Discards are registered at the plant as fish not workable. In the factory, the possible discards are separated and counted and are approximately 5% of total fish, no more.
<b>The Auditor must provide evidence (photos or copies) of the report on accidental catches and discarded fish.</b>					
5.6	A management system to prevent possible accidental catching of endangered species must be in place.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	The system is ensured by the fishing instrument type that is very selective.
5.7	The fleet implements a management program that guarantees that any live animals that may be accidentally caught are immediately released in the water under conditions that guarantee high chances of survival.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	This measure is provided by the fleet by traditional habits.

5.8	The fleet is equipped with measures which guarantee a quick retrieval of lost fishing device to avoid "ghost fishing".	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	For this type of important problem, the fleet is periodically controlled. If this happens, the harbour office is immediately advised in order to communicate this information to all the ship on the same shipping lane.
<b>The Auditor must obtain a copy of the aforementioned procedure.</b>					
5.9	The fishing company implements "Threshold Reference Limits" or "Precaution Limits" for both, biomass and quantity of fish caught.	Important	Evidence of the values implemented	Y	<p>From the last Report CECF/SSCVII/2015: "The total catch of anchovy (<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>) in 2014 was around 19 000 tonnes, showing a continued decrease since 2011 (150 000 tonnes in 2011, decreasing to 115 000 tonnes in 2012 and 37 000 tonnes in 2013). Catches of this species have been fluctuating with an average of about 94 000 tonnes of anchovy for the last five years (2010–2014)"</p> <p>The fishing company respect the quotas for each region established by the "Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche Maritime" and, in order to preserve and implement the stock status of anchovies, this year it has reduced his captures at 15% respect to 2012.</p>
<b>The Auditor must verify if the "Reference Points" and the "Precaution Limits" are set by the Regional Bodies and must verify they are complied with.</b>					

## **6 – WASTE MANAGEMENT**

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	YN	Comments
6.1	The fishing company recycles, re-uses or re-processes all materials used during fishing, conservation and transport of the fish up to the selling point, including packaging.	Essential	Procedure and evidence of conformity.	Y	<p>Pr "traitement des déchets" rev.07 Scope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The production site</li> <li>- waste of fish, packing, broken glass, plastic.</li> <li>- orders: public liability</li> <li>- packaging: delivered to suppliers for recycling</li> <li>- metal: sold to a cloak for recycling</li> </ul> <p>Laboratory waste:</p> <p>Pr "traitement de déchet de laboratoire"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- normal, not contaminated: normal waste</li> <li>- box petri: sterilized in autoclave, and eliminated as normal waste</li> </ul> <p>Invoice 150369 of 29/12/15 Cartons of waste 5680 Transport document. 15r01816 prix 0,9 dirham, a groupe cmcp s.a. Kenitra.</p>
6.2	The fishing company implements measures to prevent dispersion of waste in the sea (including fuels and lubricants and plastic matter)	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	<p>A company provides the Kenitra Harbour Administration of waste containers and picks them up every day. Harbour office makes the controls in the port for punish all the irregularities. Nevertheless, during the audit not all the personnel and sailor have shown a deep knowledge and sensibility on the matter. <b>It is recommended to increase the awareness of fishermen on the importance of not through waste into the sea.</b></p>
6.3	The fishing company utilises all the chemical non-toxic alternatives available in order to reduce the use of toxic, persistent or bio-accumulating substances.	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	The fishing company don't use chemical substance on board.
6.4	The company does not use CFC, HCFC, HFC or other refrigerants that cause ozone depletion.	Essential	Procedure evidence of conformity.	Y	No refrigerants causing ozone depletion are used on the boats. The vessel are provided only with ice on board.
<b>The Auditor must provide procedures complete with photographic evidence.</b>					

## **7– ENERGY MANAGEMENT**

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
7.1	The Organisation must keep a register of the energy sources and use, updated at least once a year.	Essential	<p>The <b>at least yearly frequency</b> of the energy consumption records must be included in the procedure.</p> <p>The register must state at least the following <b>parameters</b>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. incoming energy sources (renewable or not)</li> <li>2. energy consumption per process line (fishing, processing, transport)</li> </ol>	Y	The organization has a specific service to monitor the consumption of electricity. Seen the registrations 2013: TOT KW 2.203.344 - DHS 2004938; 2014 - TOT KW 2.175.919- DHS 2.045.397; 2015: TOT KW 1.941.071 - DHS 2.041.518.
7.2	The Organisation should calculate its Carbon Footprint per product unit and engage to reduce it every year.	Recommendation		N	There is not a daily calculation of the CO2. It is recommended to implement the carbon footprint calculation.

**The Auditor must request copies of the registers.**

## 9 - **SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY**

No.	Requirement	Level	Quantitative parameters	Y/N	Comments
8.1	The Organisation must respect human rights, complying with the following requirements:			Y	In 2012, the organization issued a code of conduct, confirmed in 2015, that contains the following chapters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Choix libre d'emploi</li> <li>- Liberte d'association</li> <li>- Conditions de travail</li> <li>- Enterdiction au travail des mineurs</li> <li>- Salaire minimum</li> <li>- Heures de travail</li> <li>- Defense de discrimination</li> <li>- Emploi regulier</li> <li>- Humanite de traitement</li> </ul>
8.1.1	compliance with national regulations and ILO on child labour	Essential	Refer to ILO: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/lang-en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/lang-en/index.htm</a>	Y	See above. In 2012, the organization issued a code of conduct, confirmed in 2015, that specifically contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enterdiction au travail des mineurs</li> </ul>
8.1.2	pay the employees adequate salaries compliant at least with minimum legal wages	Essential	Minimum wages vary depending on the country. The Auditor must verify the Organisation knows about it.	Y	In 2012, the organization issued a code of conduct, confirmed in 2015, that specifically contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Salaire minimum See Annex 4</li> </ul> The contracts are defined by the working code of Morocco. See a contract: (KZ) matr. 26405) 10/10/2011, containing, among other items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acceptance of the person;</li> <li>- The contract may be renewed;</li> <li>- Obligations of the person to the society.</li> </ul>
8.1.3	grant employees access to healthcare	Essential		Y	In 2012, the organization issued a code of conduct, confirmed in 2015, that specifically contains the access to sanitary cares.
8.1.4	apply safety measures required by the law	Essential		Y	In 2012, the organization issued a code of conduct, confirmed in 2015, that specifically contains measures to prevent employees and workers safety in the factory.
8.2	The organisation should be SA8000 certified.	Recommendation		N	The organisation hasn't the certification SA 8000. They have social audits made by Cedex (TESCO) and SGS (Ca American). <b>It is recommended to implement SA 8000 certification.</b>
<b>The Auditor must verify the compliance with the requirements through documental evidence (work-contract samples) and on-site observation.</b>					



## CONCLUSIONS:

The Auditor must fill-in the following fields

**X The fleet COMPLIES with Friend of the Sea requirements**

☐ **The fleet DOES NOT COMPLY with Friend of the Sea requirements**

## MAJOR NON-CONFORMITIES (to be corrected within 3 months)

*List major non conformities*

## MINOR NON-CONFORMITIES (corrective plan to be produced within 3 weeks and correction within 1 year)

*List Minor non conformities*

## **RECOMMENDATIONS (to be communicated within the next inspection)**

### *List recommendation*

6.2 - It is recommended to increase the awareness of fishermen on the importance of not through waste into the sea.

7.2 - There is not a daily calculation of the CO2. It is recommended to implement the carbon footprint calculation.

8.2 - it is recommended to implement SA 8000 certification.